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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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NOVEMBER, 1986

EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD TREND

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPANDS STATE'S WORKFORCE

Employment gains throughout the public sector pushed South Carolina's nonfarm job count to a record 1,361,200, a gain of 1,200 over the level reported in October. With the tourist season ending, the private sector workforce dropped 1,000 in November. Overall, nonagricultural employment exceeded the figure of a year ago by 41,600.

PUBLIC SECTOR GAINS EMPLOYMENT

The public sector continued its upward trend of the past three months as 2,200 employees were added in November. The positive movement resulted from gains by all levels of government with the largest increase occurring in local government where 1,000 jobs were gained. State and federal government reported advances of 700 and 200, respectively. Upturns in school payrolls accounted for the majority of the public sector increase as 1,100 positions were added on the local level and 500 on the state level.

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PRIVATE SECTOR JOB LOSSES CONTINUE

Private sector employment, dropping 1,000 to 1,097,900, declined for the third consecutive month. Services, with tourist-related reductions throughout the industry, were responsible for the greatest monthly downturn (-2,500). Also showing downward movement were finance, insurance, and real estate where 200 employees lost their jobs. On the positive side, the remaining major industries in the private sector reported upturns during November. The trade sector experienced a gain of 1,000 workers as seasonal advances in the retail industry overshadowed moderate losses in the wholesale division. Construction employment grew by 500 in November, due entirely to increased hirings by special trade contractors. Transportation and public utilities, and manufacturing each reported increases of 100. Within manufacturing, recalls from layoffs in the soft-good industry more than offset plant closings in the durable-good sector. Of significance in nondurables, textile mill products recorded an upturn of 600 employees.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP IN NOVEMBER

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina rose 700 to 626,100 during November. Cyclical growth in the public sector overshadowed seasonal losses in the private sector.

The number of positions occupied by women in the government sector rose 1,300 to 148,600. The return of 1,000 female work-study students in educational jobs produced the positive movement in government. Nonschool state and local government contributed 100 each to the upturn. Federal government posted a small gain of 100 females during the month.

Employment in the private sector experienced a 600 decrease over the month. Seasonal drops in service employment resulted in a 1,300 decline. Hotels and other lodging places were the predominant factor, losing 700. Also reporting a seasonal downturn was the finance, insurance, and real estate division (-300). On the positive side, wholesale and retail trade added 800 females to the payrolls. The gain in trade jobs was centered in the retail sector, where general merchandise stores began hiring for the Christmas season. Manufacturing and construction recorded similar advances of 100. Within manufacturing, nondurable goods increased 300, while durables lost 200. Transportation and public utilities, the final major industry in the private sector, remained constant from October.

In comparison with the year-ago levels, total nonagricultural female employment rose 19,700. Wholesale and retail trade registered the largest expansion (+9,200), followed by services (+7,300). Manufacturing (-600) was responsible for the sole decline over the twelve-month period.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE EDGES UP IN NOVEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from 5.4% to 5.6% in November. This represented 92,100 jobless individuals, an increase of 2,200 from the October level. The rise in unemployment was attributed mainly to seasonal slowdowns in tourism and agriculture. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.0% in November.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
November, 1986

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,639,400	1,650,400	1,574,700	1,647,000	1,644,800	1,582,300
Total Employment	1,547,300	1,560,500	1,474,700	1,551,300	1,550,400	1,478,700
Total Unemployment	92,100	89,900	100,000	95,700	94,400	103,600
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	226,680	226,960	209,740	231,120	230,180	214,610
Total Employment	216,840	216,970	201,070	223,070	222,340	206,740
Total Unemployment	9,840	9,990	8,670	8,050	7,840	7,870
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.7

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	324,570	325,610	311,900
Total Employment	309,840	311,060	294,690
Total Unemployment	14,730	14,550	17,210
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.5	5.5

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	118,623	118,699	116,097	118,654	118,482	116,130
Total Employment	110,751	110,857	108,282	110,371	110,240	107,969
Total Unemployment	7,872	7,842	7,815	8,283	8,242	8,161
Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Nonfarm employment rose 1,100 to 183,200 in the Charleston area in November. Government employment expanded from 51,100 to 51,700, reflecting advances in all three sectors. Federal government increased 300, while state and local government gained 100 and 200, respectively. Positive movement could also be found in the private sector where four of the six major industries registered upturns in November. Aided by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season, wholesale and retail trade (+400) recorded the largest gain over the month. Retail trade, at 35,000, claimed total responsibility for this increase. Also on the upswing was manufacturing, where durable goods were responsible for the full 100 gain. Both transportation and public utilities, and services reported slight 100 increases. On the negative side, construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate experienced seasonal losses of 100 employees each from October to November. Overall, nonfarm wage and salary employment increased 8,600 above the November, 1985 level of 174,600.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Columbia area increased 900 between October and November to a level of 220,000. Positive movement could be seen throughout both the private and public sectors. Private sector employment, at 157,500, was up 800 over the month. Retail trade was responsible for all the 500-worker increase found in the trade industry. Manufacturing, at 28,000, was up 100 employees. Within manufacturing, durable goods gained 200 jobs, while minor layoffs caused nondurable goods to lose 100 positions. Both construction and services also had a slight 100 growth in November. The number of jobs in transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate were unchanged from last month. Public sector employment moved up 100 from October's total of 62,400. Federal and state government both gained 100 workers, while local government lost 100. When compared to year-ago levels, total nonfarm employment was up 11,400. Government posted the largest over-the-year gain (+4,900), followed by services (+2,000) and trade (+1,400).

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonagricultural employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area increased 700 to a level of 294,900 in November. Affected by the beginning of the Christmas shopping season, the largest contributor to the growth in total employment was the trade sector, which rose 800 from the previous month. Responding to educational advances, local government increased 200 from one month earlier to 25,200. The federal government job count remained unchanged in November while state government lost 100 positions. During November, jobs in the manufacturing sector decreased 100. All of the decline was reported in the soft-good sector which dropped 300 to 66,600. Positive movement was reflected in durable goods, up 200 to 29,300. Seasonal decreases in the service sector accounted for a 100 job loss over the month. Those industries showing no change in employment were transportation and public utilities; construction; and finance, insurance, and real estate.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate remained at 7.0% in November. . . Even though the jobless rate was unchanged for the third consecutive month, further analysis suggests the economy may be moving onto a moderately stronger and more balanced growth. Service jobs accounted for 209,000 of the 249,000 total payroll employment gain. Although job increases continued to be concentrated in the service sector, good-producing employment grew for the second month in a row. Of significance within the good-producing sector, manufacturing jobs advanced 35,000 after adding 23,000 the month before. Construction employment rose 11,000 in November following a decline of 13,000 in the prior month. On the negative side, mining, which includes oil and gas extraction, was down 6,000 after increasing 4,000 workers in October.

Americans worked longer weeks during November. . . The average workweek for nonfarm employees was up 0.2 hour to 34.9. Average hourly earnings for manufacturing workers grew $0.04 to $8.84. The factory workweek increased 0.2 hour to a strong 40.9 hours, while factory overtime was unchanged at 3.5 hours per week.

Output at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities rose 0.6% in November. . . providing further evidence that manufacturing activity is finally beginning to recover after two years of stagnation. November's rise followed three months of weak production. Output by manufacturers increased a strong 0.7% in November after gaining only 0.1% in October. Production of durable goods rose 0.6%, while nondurables climbed 0.8%. Despite November's improvements, the economy is expected to be weak in the first quarter of next year. The new tax law, with most provisions taking effect January 1, 1987, is likely to discourage commercial construction because it will lengthen the tax write-off period for real estate investments.

Housing starts dropped 1.8% during November. . . to their slowest pace in two years. Housing starts have fallen in six of the last seven months after surging in early 1986. The main reason for the downward movement has been depressed apartment construction, which plunged 6.1% last month. The negative factors of overbuilding, high vacancy rates, and the new tax law's elimination of many tax shelter incentives will probably hurt apartment construction through most of 1987. The level of single-family home construction edged up 0.3% last month. Additional advances in single-family home building are expected to continue into next year as mortgage rates remain at low levels. Starts tumbled the most in the South, a region hard hit by the oil industry slump. The 12.5% decline brought housing starts in the South to their lowest pace since August, 1982. On the positive side, the Northeast experienced a 10.4% upturn. Building permits, which reflect future building activity, were up last month, but the increase occurred in the multi-family sector which puzzled most economists.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

Retail sales rose a moderate 0.5% in November. . . as consumers boosted their purchases of furniture and appliances. The surge in furniture and appliance sales reflected efforts by consumers to buy expensive items before the end of the year so that they could deduct sales tax. Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores reported an increase in sales of 2.8% last month. Food stores also showed a healthy rise in sales, while auto dealers and general merchandise stores registered declines. Overall, sales of durable goods were up 0.3% and sales of nondurables gained 0.7%.

Consumer spending was up a strong 1.1% in November, while personal income rose 0.3% . . . Consumer spending plunged 2.1% in October as incentive programs for auto purchases were slowing down. The sluggish spending was expected to continue in November, but spending was strong in all categories last month. Purchases of big-ticket durable goods were sizable because of the new tax law, which begins to phase out deductions for consumer interest next year. Spending for nondurable goods and services also showed increases. The rise in personal income in November followed upturns of 0.4% in October and 0.3% in September. The November rise was held down by two unusual factors -- low farm subsidy payments and autoworker bonuses. Because spending rose more rapidly than income, the savings rate fell to 2.8% of after-tax income in November from 3.6% in the previous month.

THE 1986 SOUTHEASTERN ECONOMY

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, highlights of the performance of the eight-state Southeastern economy in 1986 (October 1985-1986) included the following:

-- A 3.0% gain in nonfarm jobs to 17,022,000. Gains occurred in all industries except mining.

-- A 0.1 percentage point drop in the unemployment rate to 6.5%.

-- A 1.0% rise in consumer prices compared to 3.0% in the previous 12 months.

-- A 3.2% gain in wages and salaries of private nonfarm workers (12 months ending September, 1986).

FACTORY PAYROLLS CONTINUE TO RISE IN NOVEMBER

Influenced by premiums paid for piece work in November, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in South Carolina increased $0.02 to $7.99. Both the durable- and nondurable-good sectors shared in this month's gain. The nondurable-good sector experienced a $0.03 rise over the month, with chemicals and allied products displaying the most significant gain of $0.17. All other components within nondurables experienced increases, except food and kindred products which showed negative movement, and apparel and other textile products where no change was noted. An increase of $0.01 was seen in the durable-good sector. Contributing largely to the rise in durables were furniture and fixtures (+$0.12), instruments and related products (+$0.07), and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.05). Moderate declines were seen in lumber and wood products; and stone, clay, and glass products over the month.

At the national level, manufacturing hourly earnings rose by $0.06, with both durables and nondurables adding to the gain.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
November, 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.99	$ 7.97	$ 7.66	$ 9.31	$ 9.29	$ 9.40
Average Weekly Earnings	$332.38	$329.16	$315.59	$398.47	$389.25	$424.88
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$100.48	$ 99.59	$ 96.63	$120.46	$117.78	$130.09

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.81	$ 7.80	$ 7.68	$ 7.87	$ 7.84	$ 7.43
Average Weekly Earnings	$313.96	$314.34	$312.58	$329.75	$326.14	$331.32
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.91	$ 95.11	$ 95.71	$ 99.68	$ 98.68	$ 95.32

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.78	$ 9.72	$ 9.63
Average Weekly Earnings	$401.96	$396.58	$393.87
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$121.51	$119.99	$120.60

OVERTIME HOURS ADVANCE IN NOVEMBER

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers rose 0.1 hour in November. This month's rise can be attributed to the durable-good industry which increased 0.3 hour to 4.0. Premium hours in the nondurable-good industry posted no change over the month. Compared to a year ago, overtime hours in manufacturing were 0.3 hour higher in November, 1985.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

November, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	3.8	4.2
Durable Goods	4.0	3.7	3.9
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.4

PRODUCTION WORKWEEK RISES

South Carolina's manufacturing production employee workweek rose 0.3 hour to 41.6 in November. More overtime worked with premium pay in both the hard- and soft-good sectors contributed to the rise. Both sectors experienced similar increases of 0.3 hour. Within the durable-good sector, significant hourly gains were found in instruments and related products (+1.4); machinery, except electrical (+0.8); and stone, clay, and glass products (+0.5). On the downside, weekly hours in lumber and wood products were lowered 0.3 hour to 41.7. The furniture and fixtures group was the only industry to report no change in the number of hours worked during November. Contributing to the increase in the nondurable-good sector were chemicals and allied products (+1.0), apparel and other textile products (+0.4), textile mill products (+0.3), and printing and publishing (+0.2). Displaying negative movement were paper and allied products, and food and kindred products.

Nationally, average weekly hours for manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.3 gain to 41.1.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX INCREASES SLIGHTLY IN NOVEMBER

The manufacturing production worker productivity index increased 0.8 point to 106.4 in November. The upturn was caused by a 0.3 hour gain in average weekly hours. November's production-worker index was 1.8 points less than the year-ago figure of 108.2.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

November, 1986

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	106.4	105.6	108.2
Durable-Good Productivity Index	142.5	142.5	146.9
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	94.4	93.4	95.4
Textile Productivity Index	67.9	67.0	68.0
Apparel Productivity Index	102.6	101.8	107.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCREASE IN TWENTY-SIX COUNTIES

Unemployment rates increased in 26 of South Carolina's 46 counties in November. When compared to a year ago, November's jobless rates were lower in 35 counties. The unemployment rates for November ranged from a high of 10.6% in Allendale County to a low of 3.4% in Lexington County.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment decreased over the month in 21 counties. Manufacturing recorded decreases in 15 counties, and nonmanufacturing showed downturns in 17 counties. Eleven counties recorded losses in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. Compared to a year ago, 37 counties reported increases in the nonfarm sector.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Purchasing Manager	24	None	N/A	12	X		$25,000	X		Lancaster
Lawyer	99	Research Director	72	19	X		$27,000	X		Sumter
Welder, Arc	86	Turret Lathe Oper.	11	13	X		$23,400	X		Liberty
Paralegal Assistant	24	Secretary	99	14	X		$16,000		X	Florence
Electrical Engineer	99	None	N/A	16	X		$30,000	X		Rock Hill
Media Director	12	Account Executive	08	14	X		$15,000		X	Myrtle Beach
Purchaser	70	Inventory Control Manager	30	16	X		$25,000	X		Greenwood
Quailty Control Engin.	99	Production Supt.	96	16	X		$28,000	X		Greenville
Computer Operator	24	General Office Clerk	60	13	X		$13,000		X	Newberry
Drafter, Apprentice	12	None	N/A	14	X		$12,480	X		Kingstree
Manager, Parts	99	None	N/A	12	X		$14,000	X		Sumter
Tool Designer	99	Tool Maker	99	16	X		$25,000	X		Liberty
Lab Tester	27	None	N/A	15	X		$10,400		X	Rock Hill

*There are currently more than 103,300 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1361.2	1360.0	1319.6	+ 1.2	+ 41.6
Total Private	1097.9	1098.9	1062.0	- 1.0	+ 35.9
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.1	89.6	85.7	+ 0.5	+ 4.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.8	12.9	12.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.2	4.3	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.6	8.6	8.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	44.0	43.4	41.3	+ 0.6	+ 2.7
Electrical Work	9.2	9.2	8.7	0.0	+ 0.5
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	361.9	361.8	363.6	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Durable Goods	119.8	120.3	121.9	- 0.5	- 2.1
Nondurable Goods	242.1	241.5	241.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.4	57.3	57.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.1	17.2	16.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Water Transportation	2.7	2.5	2.9	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Communication	12.3	12.4	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.6	16.6	16.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	301.3	300.3	283.6	+ 1.0	+ 17.7
Wholesale Trade	57.1	57.6	55.9	- 0.5	+ 1.2
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	31.4	31.5	30.6	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.5	13.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.7	26.1	25.3	- 0.4	+ 0.4
Groceries and Related Products	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.8	3.7	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	3.7	- 0.1	0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Retail Trade	244.2	242.7	227.7	+ 1.5	+ 16.5
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	11.2	11.2	10.1	0.0	+ 1.1
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	+ 0.4
General Merchandise Stores	29.5	28.0	28.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.1
Department Stores	20.2	19.0	19.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.9
Food Stores	40.7	40.6	39.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Grocery Stores	38.1	38.0	37.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	59.3	59.5	57.4	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Banking	14.9	14.9	15.0	0.0	- 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.8	14.8	14.9	0.0	- 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	12.6	12.4	12.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	226.2	228.7	212.9	- 2.5	+ 13.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	19.1	20.3	18.3	- 1.2	+ 0.8
Health Services	45.3	45.2	43.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Hospitals	15.4	15.4	14.9	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	24.7	24.5	23.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	14.7	14.6	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Total Government	263.3	261.1	257.6	+ 2.2	+ 5.7
Total Federal Government	38.9	38.7	38.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Total State Government	84.6	83.9	79.4	+ 0.7	+ 5.2
State Education	36.8	36.3	34.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Other State Government	47.8	47.6	44.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.3
Total Local Government	139.8	138.5	140.0	+ 1.3	- 0.2
Local Education	84.0	82.9	85.9	+ 1.1	- 1.9
Other Local Government	55.8	55.6	54.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Manufacturing	361.9	361.8	363.6	+ 0.1	- 1.7
Durable Goods	119.8	120.3	121.9	- 0.5	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.5	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.3	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
Household Furniture	3.2	3.2	3.8	0.0	- 0.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.9	10.8	- 0.5	- 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	2.9	3.4	3.4	- 0.5	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	7.9	7.8	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.4	15.3	- 0.1	0.0
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	29.0	28.7	29.2	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Construction and Related Machinery	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	- 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	4.7	4.8	4.8	- 0.1	- 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.4	21.3	21.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	3.2	3.1	3.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.0	8.0	7.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	2.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	- 0.5
Transportation Equipment	7.8	8.0	7.6	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.2	5.6	0.0	- 0.4
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.2	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Nondurable Goods	242.1	241.5	241.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	16.0	16.0	15.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Meat Products	5.1	5.0	5.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Textile Mill Products	102.5	102.0	102.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.1	27.0	27.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.1	29.0	29.5	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.9	8.3	0.0	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.2	15.1	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.6	7.5	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.4	3.4	3.8	0.0	- 0.4
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.5	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.5	8.4	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	5.9	5.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.4	44.3	45.0	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	9.0	0.0	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	5.9	5.9	6.5	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	14.7	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.5	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.2	8.6	0.0	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.7	15.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.6	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.5	4.4	- 0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	10.2	10.1	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Newspapers	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.6	4.5	4.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.7	31.6	32.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.7	14.6	15.5	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.3	20.3	20.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.6	2.7	2.6	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.4	9.3	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1358.1	1351.7	1316.2	+ 6.4	+ 41.9
Total Private	1101.1	1095.7	1064.7	+ 5.3	+ 36.3
Construction	90.5	89.4	86.0	+ 1.1	+ 4.5
Manufacturing	360.7	360.0	362.4	+ 0.7	- 1.7
Durable Goods	119.4	119.7	121.5	- 0.3	- 2.1
Lumber and Wood Products	15.3	15.5	15.2	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.4	10.8	10.8	- 0.4	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	15.4	15.4	15.4	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	28.9	28.6	29.1	+ 0.3	- 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	21.3	21.2	21.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Nondurable Goods	241.3	240.3	240.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.7	15.7	15.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	102.2	101.6	102.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	26.9	26.7	27.5	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	28.8	28.7	29.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	9.0	8.9	8.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.1	15.1	14.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.1	44.0	44.7	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	9.0	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.9	14.7	15.2	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.0	9.0	8.4	0.0	+ 0.6
Paper and Allied Products	15.7	15.8	15.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	10.2	10.1	9.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	31.8	31.6	32.4	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.8	14.7	15.6	+ 0.1	- 0.8

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November , 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1986	Net Change From: Nov. 1985
Transportation and Public Utilities	57.3	57.3	57.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Trucking and Warehousing	17.0	17.0	16.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Communication	12.3	12.4	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	301.8	299.9	284.1	+ 1.9	+ 17.7
Wholesale Trade	57.2	56.9	56.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Retail Trade	244.6	243.0	228.1	+ 1.6	+ 16.5
General Merchandise Stores	28.2	28.0	27.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Food Stores	40.5	40.3	39.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	59.8	59.6	57.9	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	12.7	12.4	12.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Services	229.1	227.7	215.6	+ 1.4	+ 13.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.1	20.6	20.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Educational Services	23.2	23.1	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.6
Total Government	257.1	256.0	251.5	+ 1.1	+ 5.6
Total Federal Government	39.3	39.2	38.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Total State Government	82.3	81.9	77.2	+ 0.4	+ 5.1
Total Local Government	135.5	134.9	135.7	+ 0.6	- 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	294.9	294.2	289.4	220.0	219.1	208.6
Construction	20.4	20.4	20.1	13.9	13.8	12.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	10.3	10.3	9.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95.9	96.0	96.5	28.0	27.9	27.7
Durable Goods	29.3	29.1	29.4	13.8	13.6	13.5
Lumber and Furniture	1.8	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.4	1.3	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.5	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.6
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.1	11.0	11.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Metal working Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.4	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.0	6.0	6.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	66.6	66.9	67.1	14.2	14.3	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products	31.0	31.0	31.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.2	9.2	9.6	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.1	10.1	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.6	9.6	9.9	2.2	2.2	2.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.8	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	5.7	5.7	5.6	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.5	4.5	4.4	1.8	1.8	1.6
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.7	7.9	7.9	3.1	3.1	3.2
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.1	4.2	4.3	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.3	8.4	8.3	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.4	9.4	9.6
Trucking and Warehousing	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	68.5	67.7	65.6	47.6	47.1	45.9
Wholesale Trade	15.7	15.5	15.6	12.8	12.8	12.5
Retail Trade	52.8	52.2	50.0	34.8	34.3	33.4
General Merchandise Stores	7.8	7.4	7.1	4.8	4.7	4.5
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	11.0	11.0	11.0	18.3	18.3	17.0
Banking	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	5.9
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.9	4.9	4.8
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services	49.0	49.1	47.0	40.0	39.9	38.0
Business Services	-	-	-	10.1	10.0	9.6
Health Services	-	-	-	7.7	7.8	7.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.7	3.2
Total Government	39.2	39.1	38.7	62.5	62.4	57.6
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.3	8.2	8.1
Total State Government	12.0	12.1	11.3	33.8	33.7	30.9
Total Local Government	25.2	25.0	25.4	20.4	20.5	18.6

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

November, 1986

Industry	CHARLESTON Nov. 1986	CHARLESTON Oct. 1986	CHARLESTON Nov. 1985	ROCK HILL Nov. 1986	ROCK HILL Oct. 1986	ROCK HILL Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	183.2	182.1	174.6	43.6	43.3	42.6
Construction	13.9	14.0	12.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	19.9	12.6	12.4	12.2
Durable Goods	11.6	11.5	11.1	2.4	2.3	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	1.9	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.2	10.1	9.9
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.6	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.9	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.4	9.3	9.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.2	42.8	42.2	8.0	7.9	8.0
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.2	8.1	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.0	34.6	34.1	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.2	8.3	8.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	36.4	36.3	33.3	8.7	8.7	8.2
Total Government	51.7	51.1	49.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
Total Federal Government	19.8	19.5	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.0	12.9	13.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.9	18.7	17.0	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Nov. 1986	ANDERSON Oct. 1986	ANDERSON Nov. 1985	FLORENCE Nov. 1986	FLORENCE Oct. 1986	FLORENCE Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	48.1	48.2	48.6	47.5	47.3	46.8
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.1	19.3	19.9	13.7	13.6	13.2
Durable Goods	4.6	4.8	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.7	9.3	9.2	8.9
Textile Mill Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	3.2	3.2	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Services	5.8	5.8	5.8	7.5	7.5	7.5
Total Government	7.8	7.8	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
November, 1986

Industry	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Net Change From Oct. 1986	Net Change From Nov. 1985
Total Nonagricultural Employment	626.1	625.4	606.4	+ 0.7	+ 19.7
Total Private	477.5	478.1	460.2	- 0.6	+ 17.3
Construction	7.3	7.2	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	147.3	147.2	147.9	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Durable Goods	38.1	38.3	38.6	- 0.2	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.8	12.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	3.0	3.1	3.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Nondurable Goods	109.2	108.9	109.3	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.2	5.2	C.0	0.0
Textile Mill Products	44.0	43.8	43.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.7	11.6	11.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	12.8	12.8	13.0	0.0	- 0.2
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.5	6.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.2	38.0	+ 0.1	- 0.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.5	7.5	8.1	0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	13.0	12.9	13.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.2	8.2	8.4	0.0	- 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.9	7.0	6.9	- 0.1	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.7	0.0	0.0
Communication	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	145.2	144.4	136.0	+ 0.8	+ 9.2
Wholesale Trade	14.0	14.1	13.4	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.9	7.9	7.6	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.2	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Retail Trade	131.2	130.3	122.6	+ 0.9	+ 8.6
General Merchandise Stores	22.1	21.0	21.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.8
Food Stores	18.6	18.6	18.1	0.0	+ 0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	36.5	36.8	35.5	- 0.3	+ 1.0
Banking	11.2	11.2	11.2	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	128.1	129.4	120.8	- 1.3	+ 7.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	12.9	13.6	12.4	- 0.7	+ 0.5
Health Services	37.4	37.4	36.2	0.0	+ 1.2
Hospitals	13.0	13.0	12.5	0.0	+ 0.5
Educational Services	15.1	15.1	14.0	0.0	+ 1.1
Total Government	148.6	147.3	146.2	+ 1.3	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	11.9	11.8	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Total State Government	45.8	45.5	43.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.7
State Education	17.6	17.4	16.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Other State Government	28.2	28.1	26.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.9
Total Local Government	90.9	90.0	91.4	+ 0.9	- 0.5
Local Education	63.0	62.2	64.4	+ 0.8	- 1.4
Other Local Government	27.9	27.8	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1986

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
MANUFACTURING	281.6	281.6	284.1	332.38	329.16	315.59	41.6	41.3	41.2	7.99	7.97	7.66
DURABLE GOODS	91.8	92.4	94.0	343.54	340.67	330.37	42.1	41.8	41.4	8.16	8.15	7.98
Lumber and Wood Products	12.4	12.5	12.3	303.58	307.44	306.18	41.7	42.0	42.0	7.28	7.32	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	3.6	3.6	4.3	293.34	288.40	279.48	41.2	41.2	41.1	7.12	7.00	6.80
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.0	8.3	8.2	382.20	378.59	382.35	42.8	42.3	43.4	8.93	8.95	8.81
Fabricated Metal Products	12.0	12.2	12.1	332.91	331.69	325.36	41.1	41.0	41.5	8.10	8.09	7.84
Machinery, Except Electrical	20.5	20.5	20.7	367.18	359.98	352.37	43.3	42.5	42.2	8.48	8.47	8.35
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	3.9	4.1	373.05	364.52	325.71	45.0	44.4	42.3	8.29	8.21	7.70
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.2	16.2	16.6	300.77	296.54	297.44	40.7	40.4	39.5	7.39	7.34	7.53
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.3	4.7	339.39	325.22	306.50	41.9	40.5	39.6	8.10	8.03	7.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	189.8	189.2	190.1	326.27	322.67	311.95	41.3	41.0	41.1	7.90	7.87	7.59
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.4	10.4	271.86	276.31	267.39	39.4	39.7	41.2	6.90	6.96	6.49
Textile Mill Products	90.1	89.5	90.0	306.50	303.05	298.45	41.7	41.4	41.8	7.35	7.32	7.14
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.7	24.6	25.2	309.54	308.38	293.94	42.0	41.9	41.4	7.37	7.36	7.10
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	26.2	26.1	26.5	314.98	310.64	297.88	40.8	40.5	42.2	7.72	7.67	7.41
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.0	7.5	273.36	266.00	295.85	40.8	40.0	43.7	6.70	6.65	6.77
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	12.4	12.2	12.2	329.04	321.14	319.18	42.9	42.2	42.9	7.67	7.61	7.44
Floor Covering Mills	2.7	2.7	3.0	297.48	275.56	303.97	40.2	37.8	41.3	7.40	7.29	7.36
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.5	8.4	8.3	282.74	286.00	277.13	43.7	44.0	43.1	6.47	6.50	6.43
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	37.0	37.3	205.11	202.99	192.28	38.7	38.3	38.0	5.30	5.30	5.06
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.6	7.7	8.1	201.96	195.84	185.60	39.6	38.4	37.8	5.10	5.10	4.91
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.3	12.1	12.4	180.05	177.26	171.31	37.2	36.7	37.0	4.84	4.83	4.63
Paper and Allied Products	11.2	11.2	11.0	535.78	538.05	509.68	44.5	44.8	43.6	12.04	12.01	11.69
Printing and Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.5	309.59	307.55	293.18	36.9	36.7	37.3	8.39	8.38	7.86
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.4	19.3	20.0	517.53	498.42	487.77	43.6	42.6	42.6	11.87	11.70	11.45

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFATURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
November, 1986

CHARLESTON MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.7	14.3	398.46	389.25	424.88	42.8	41.9	45.2	9.31	9.29	9.40
Durable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.3	380.14	373.09	423.00	43.1	42.3	47.0	8.82	8.82	9.00
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	6.0	424.11	414.41	422.30	42.2	41.4	42.7	10.05	10.01	9.89

COLUMBIA MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
All Manufacturing	19.9	19.9	19.6	313.96	314.34	32.58	40.2	40.3	40.7	7.81	7.80	7.68
Durable Goods	9.3	9.2	9.3	288.40	291.69	304.09	40.0	40.4	40.6	7.21	7.22	7.49
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	307.55	311.10	354.63	41.9	42.5	46.6	7.34	7.32	7.61
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.6	1.6	1.5	335.20	332.07	309.96	41.9	41.2	36.9	8.00	8.06	8.40
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.3	336.53	334.06	320.66	40.4	40.2	40.9	8.33	8.31	7.84
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	275.41	278.87	276.69	38.9	39.5	40.1	7.08	7.06	6.90
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	189.91	189.97	174.74	38.6	38.3	37.1	4.92	4.96	4.71

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Nov. 1985
All Manufacturing	72.1	72.2	73.0	329.75	326.14	331.32	41.9	41.6	41.9	7.87	7.84	7.43
Durable Goods	21.1	21.1	21.4	349.25	345.91	328.22	42.8	42.6	41.6	8.16	8.12	7.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	7.7	7.7	7.9	382.31	373.67	348.60	44.3	43.5	42.0	8.63	8.59	8.30
Nondurable Goods	51.0	51.1	51.6	321.63	318.06	304.50	41.5	41.2	42.0	7.75	7.72	7.25
Textile Mill Products	27.1	27.1	27.4	310.16	304.79	299.48	41.8	41.3	42.3	7.42	7.38	7.08
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.5	8.5	8.9	303.96	304.37	283.41	40.8	40.8	40.2	7.45	7.46	7.05
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.3	9.3	9.3	321.39	317.34	303.12	42.4	42.2	42.1	7.58	7.52	7.20
Knitting Mills	1.5	1.5	1.5	259.68	256.03	339.70	38.7	38.1	50.4	6.71	6.72	6.74
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.6	2.6	2.5	328.70	311.71	306.90	44.6	42.7	45.0	7.37	7.30	6.82
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.6	7.6	7.8	194.94	193.78	191.48	38.0	37.7	41.9	5.13	5.14	4.57
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.6	152.69	138.86	158.54	35.1	32.6	36.7	4.35	4.26	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.7	4.8	436.46	421.58	399.83	43.3	42.2	42.4	10.08	9.99	9.43

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
November, 1986

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	6,510	6,470	6,470	3,360	3,310	3,550	3,150	3,160	2,920
AIKEN---------	42,100	42,000	42,400	17,700	17,700	18,300	24,400	24,300	24,100
ALLENDALE-----	2,820	2,870	2,970	1,050	1,100	1,260	1,770	1,770	1,710
ANDERSON------	48,100	48,200	48,500	19,200	19,600	19,900	28,900	28,600	28,600
BAMBERG-------	4,380	4,380	4,340	1,320	1,320	1,420	3,060	3,060	2,920
BARNWELL------	8,300	8,280	8,030	3,490	3,460	3,410	4,810	4,820	4,620
BEAUFORT------	34,320	34,410	31,530	1,290	1,340	1,380	33,030	33,070	30,150
BERKELEY------	22,600	22,400	21,100	5,900	5,900	5,700	16,700	16,500	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,730	3,710	3,630	2,070	2,060	2,080	1,660	1,650	1,550
CHARLESTON----	144,200	143,500	137,800	9,900	9,900	9,800	134,300	133,600	128,000
CHEROKEE------	17,060	17,130	16,510	8,770	8,780	8,650	8,290	8,350	7,860
CHESTER-------	11,330	11,370	11,120	5,460	5,480	5,560	5,870	5,890	5,560
CHESTERFIELD--	13,490	13,440	12,770	7,390	7,350	7,000	6,100	6,090	5,770
CLARENDON-----	6,530	6,630	6,550	1,460	1,530	1,630	5,070	5,100	4,920
COLLETON------	9,630	9,730	9,490	2,450	2,530	2,530	7,180	7,200	6,960
DARLINGTON----	19,720	19,730	18,880	7,140	7,120	6,930	12,580	12,610	11,950
DILLON--------	9,140	9,100	8,810	3,600	3,550	3,520	5,540	5,550	5,290
DORCHESTER----	16,400	16,200	15,700	4,500	4,400	4,400	11,900	11,800	11,300
EDGEFIELD-----	4,340	4,330	4,260	1,940	1,910	1,910	2,400	2,420	2,350
FAIRFIELD-----	6,900	6,870	6,930	2,460	2,410	2,450	4,440	4,460	4,480
FLORENCE------	47,500	47,300	46,700	13,700	13,600	13,200	33,800	33,700	33,500
GEORGETOWN----	15,660	15,480	14,800	4,650	4,630	4,300	11,010	10,850	10,500
GREENVILLE----	169,000	168,700	164,600	48,800	48,900	48,600	120,200	119,800	116,000
GREENWOOD-----	26,660	26,660	25,870	10,860	10,780	11,020	15,800	15,880	14,850
HAMPTON-------	4,840	4,850	4,680	1,730	1,740	1,670	3,110	3,110	3,010
HORRY---------	54,820	56,050	52,970	5,580	5,560	5,620	49,240	50,490	47,350
JASPER--------	3,330	3,340	3,250	210	210	200	3,120	3,130	3,050
KERSHAW-------	15,060	15,050	14,600	6,490	6,470	6,640	8,570	8,580	7,960
LANCASTER-----	17,850	17,950	17,870	8,850	8,940	9,440	9,000	9,010	8,430
LAURENS-------	17,820	17,840	17,490	7,650	7,670	7,840	10,170	10,170	9,650
LEE-----------	3,340	3,350	3,280	1,030	1,030	1,020	2,310	2,320	2,260
LEXINGTON-----	48,800	48,700	46,000	13,200	13,200	13,200	35,600	35,500	32,800
McCORMICK-----	1,930	2,070	1,830	770	780	770	1,160	1,290	1,060
MARION--------	11,980	12,050	11,400	5,630	5,640	5,460	6,350	6,410	5,940
MARLBORO------	8,630	8,600	8,510	3,940	3,880	4,060	4,690	4,720	4,450
NEWBERRY------	10,750	10,810	10,750	4,600	4,620	4,900	6,150	6,190	5,850
OCONEE--------	22,040	22,050	21,210	9,890	9,860	9,790	12,150	12,190	11,420
ORANGEBURG----	27,950	27,950	26,660	9,310	9,260	8,910	18,640	18,690	17,750
PICKENS-------	31,300	31,300	31,400	11,000	11,000	11,400	20,300	20,300	20,000
RICHLAND------	171,200	170,400	162,600	14,800	14,700	14,500	156,400	155,700	148,100
SALUDA--------	3,240	3,240	3,140	1,200	1,200	1,220	2,040	2,040	1,920
SPARTANBURG---	94,600	94,200	93,300	36,100	36,100	36,500	58,500	58,100	56,800
SUMTER--------	30,080	30,100	29,910	8,480	8,460	9,110	21,600	21,640	20,800
UNION---------	10,250	10,380	10,090	5,590	5,690	5,710	4,660	4,690	4,380
WILLIAMSBURG--	10,160	10,200	9,900	3,810	3,820	3,830	6,350	6,380	6,070
YORK----------	43,600	43,400	42,600	12,600	12,400	12,300	31,000	31,000	30,300

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
November, 1986

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
ABBEVILLE-----	10,590	10,610	10,780	920	930	1,170	8.7	8.8	10.9
AIKEN---------	54,600	54,890	53,540	3,180	3,070	3,410	5.8	5.6	6.4
ALLENDALE-----	4,540	4,620	4,760	480	390	490	10.6	8.4	10.3
ANDERSON------	68,030	68,070	67,230	4,690	4,060	5,100	6.9	6.0	7.6
BAMBERG-------	6,810	6,860	6,750	600	520	610	8.8	7.6	9.0
BARNWELL------	9,970	10,140	9,580	670	730	580	6.7	7.2	6.1
BEAUFORT------	38,590	40,240	35,630	1,300	1,390	1,330	3.4	3.5	3.7
BERKELEY------	53,950	54,150	50,060	2,170	2,340	2,050	4.0	4.3	4.1
CALHOUN-------	4,930	5,060	4,850	310	340	350	6.3	6.7	7.2
CHARLESTON----	139,050	138,880	128,310	6,520	6,270	5,420	4.7	4.5	4.2
CHEROKEE------	22,430	22,710	22,090	1,160	1,180	1,530	5.2	5.2	6.9
CHESTER-------	13,960	14,080	13,940	1,280	1,290	1,510	9.2	9.2	10.8
CHESTERFIELD--	20,670	20,790	20,010	1,270	1,210	1,650	6.1	5.8	8.2
CLARENDON-----	12,390	12,700	12,120	1,280	1,200	980	10.3	9.4	8.1
COLLETON------	18,240	18,550	17,880	1,260	1,230	1,200	6.9	6.6	6.7
DARLINGTON----	27,390	27,750	27,000	2,060	2,030	2,720	7.5	7.3	10.1
DILLON--------	14,510	14,830	14,400	1,040	1,150	1,390	7.2	7.8	9.7
DORCHESTER----	33,690	33,930	31,380	1,150	1,380	1,210	3.4	4.1	3.9
EDGEFIELD-----	7,140	7,230	7,030	440	430	450	6.2	5.9	6.4
FAIRFIELD-----	9,660	9,640	9,680	800	750	800	8.3	7.8	8.3
FLORENCE------	55,050	55,700	53,360	3,510	3,640	4,010	6.4	6.5	7.5
GEORGETOWN----	21,670	21,560	20,880	2,250	1,900	2,530	10.4	8.8	12.1
GREENVILLE----	164,010	164,680	157,270	6,860	6,910	7,810	4.2	4.2	5.0
GREENWOOD-----	27,810	28,090	27,730	2,070	2,090	2,780	7.4	7.4	10.0
HAMPTON-------	6,980	6,980	6,900	680	550	800	9.7	7.9	11.6
HORRY---------	66,120	67,650	65,170	5,180	4,390	6,290	7.8	6.5	9.7
JASPER--------	6,240	6,300	6,110	470	450	480	7.5	7.1	7.9
KERSHAW-------	18,390	18,530	17,970	1,190	1,190	1,320	6.5	6.4	7.3
LANCASTER-----	25,530	25,790	25,380	1,990	1,930	1,860	7.8	7.5	7.3
LAURENS-------	22,240	22,500	22,350	1,480	1,540	1,970	6.7	6.8	8.8
LEE-----------	8,440	8,610	8,290	550	520	540	6.5	6.0	6.5
LEXINGTON-----	81,950	81,500	76,460	2,830	2,640	3,130	3.5	3.2	4.1
McCORMICK-----	2,930	2,930	2,870	300	290	450	10.2	9.9	15.7
MARION--------	14,950	15,170	14,550	1,430	1,380	1,670	9.6	9.1	11.5
MARLBORO------	12,490	13,090	13,110	1,250	1,550	2,030	10.0	11.8	15.5
NEWBERRY------	14,520	14,880	14,460	900	1,010	910	6.2	6.8	6.3
OCONEE--------	27,570	27,900	26,410	1,660	1,750	1,530	6.0	6.3	5.8
ORANGEBURG----	38,280	38,990	37,050	2,800	2,980	3,010	7.3	7.6	8.1
PICKENS-------	45,880	45,990	44,200	1,880	1,810	2,350	4.1	3.9	5.3
RICHLAND------	149,160	148,680	138,150	5,210	5,200	4,740	3.5	3.5	3.4
SALUDA--------	7,510	7,700	7,410	390	410	490	5.2	5.3	6.6
SPARTANBURG---	114,690	114,950	110,430	6,000	5,830	7,050	5.2	5.1	6.4
SUMTER--------	35,340	35,780	34,750	2,590	2,640	2,240	7.3	7.4	6.4
UNION---------	14,560	14,680	14,490	1,260	1,130	1,380	8.7	7.7	9.5
WILLIAMSBURG--	16,500	16,750	16,180	1,400	1,260	1,450	8.5	7.5	9.0
YORK----------	69,530	69,400	65,770	3,430	3,080	3,260	4.9	4.4	5.0

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
November, 1986

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT TOTAL			UNEMPLOYMENT % OF LABOR FORCE		
	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985	NOV. 1986	OCT. 1986	NOV. 1985
ANDERSON	13,200	13,160	13,070	12,020	12,140	11,790	1,180	1,020	1,280	8.9	7.8	9.8
CHARLESTON	37,200	37,170	34,330	35,500	35,530	32,920	1,700	1,640	1,410	4.6	4.4	4.1
COLUMBIA	48,700	48,550	45,100	46,670	46,520	43,250	2,030	2,030	1,850	4.2	4.2	4.1
FLORENCE	15,160	15,350	14,680	14,250	14,400	13,640	910	950	1,040	6.0	6.2	7.1
GREENVILLE	31,870	32,000	30,610	30,270	30,390	28,790	1,600	1,610	1,820	5.0	5.0	5.9
GREENWOOD	9,970	10,080	9,940	9,250	9,350	8,970	720	730	970	7.2	7.2	9.8
MYRTLE BEACH	11,890	12,210	11,650	11,230	11,650	10,850	660	560	800	5.6	4.6	6.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,280	22,230	20,520	20,700	20,710	19,200	1,580	1,520	1,320	7.1	6.8	6.4
ROCK HILL	22,160	22,100	20,960	20,860	20,930	19,730	1,300	1,170	1,230	5.9	5.3	5.9
SPARTANBURG	23,470	23,520	22,650	22,000	22,090	20,920	1,470	1,430	1,730	6.3	6.1	7.6
SUMTER	10,730	10,850	10,550	9,920	10,030	9,850	810	820	700	7.5	7.6	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1985 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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The "S.C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Trina Simons, Beth Mays, Gerri Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Helen Smith, Russell Smith, Ann Glenn, Gwen Haynes, Martha Oliver, and Sam McClary.